



Fa Kentucky ts



Think
Kentucky
Cabinet for Economic Development

KENTUCKY FACTS

**Paul E. Patton
Governor
Commonwealth of Kentucky**

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Secretary
Cabinet for Economic Development**

**Compiled by the Division of Research
2002**

Prepared by the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, Division of Research.
The cost of printing was paid from state funds.



Governor Paul E. Patton



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LOCATION, AREA AND CLIMATE

Kentucky is located in the south-central United States along the west side of the Appalachian Mountains and is bordered by seven states.

The Ohio River, running along the state's northern border, separates Kentucky from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. West Virginia borders Kentucky to the northeast across the Big Sandy River, and Virginia borders Kentucky to the southeast. Tennessee borders Kentucky to the south, and Missouri adjoins the extreme western edge of the state across the Mississippi River.



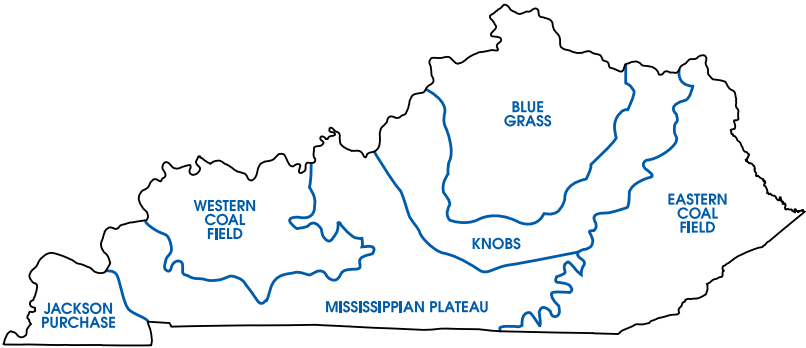
Kentucky ranks 37th in land area among the 50 states, and according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Kentucky has an area of 40,411 square miles (104,664 square kilometers).

Some of the most diverse areas within the eastern United States are found in Kentucky. The Eastern Coal Fields, a rugged, mountainous region covered with forests, are dissected by streams, with most level land located in the river valleys. Kentucky's highest elevation

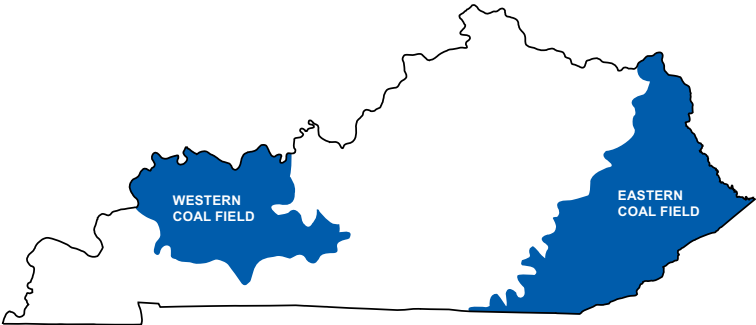
is located in this region at Black Mountain in Harlan County – 4,145 feet (1,264 meters) above sea level. The western edge of the Eastern Coal Fields encompasses most of the Daniel Boone National Forest.

The gently rolling central part of the state, the Bluegrass region, lies to the north and the Mississippian Plateau to the south, separated by a chain of low steep hills called the Knobs. The Western Coal Fields, bordered on the north and northwest by the Ohio River, lies in the Illinois basin. The southwest corner of the state is a low, flat plain called the Jackson Purchase. The lowest elevation in the state is located in this region in Fulton County on the Mississippi River – 260 feet above sea level.

KENTUCKY PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS



KENTUCKY COAL FIELDS



Kentucky has a temperate climate. The mean annual temperature ranges from 52°F in the northeast to 58°F in the southwest. January is the coldest month and July is the warmest. Annual precipitation averages about 45 inches, ranging from about 40 inches in the north at Covington to 53 inches in south-central Kentucky. Snowfall is limited in many sections of the state. Annually, it ranges from 5 to 10 inches in the southwestern sections to 25 inches in the northeastern sections and to 40 inches at higher elevations in the southeastern section of the state.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Non-fuel Minerals

In 2000, the value of non-fuel mineral production was \$497 million, which was a 15 percent increase since 1995 production levels. Kentucky ranked 30th among the 50 states in non-fuel mineral production. Crushed stone continues to be Kentucky’s leading nonfuel mineral commodity, accounting for almost 60 percent of the state’s non-fuel mineral production value. Other nonfuel mineral commodities produced in Kentucky include cement, ball clay, common clay, gemstones, lime, sand and gravel.

FUEL RESERVES IN KENTUCKY

Coal	31.5 billion tons*
Natural Gas Liquids	56 million BBL
Natural Gas	1.76 trillion CF
Crude Oil	174 million BBL

*This figure represents an update of the Energy Information Administration Demonstrated Reserve Base to January 1, 1992, which includes only the coal in the measures and indicated classes, and only coal seams 28 inches or more in thickness. Coal produced and lost to production from subsequent years (through 1995) were subtracted from the 1992 figure to provide remaining reserves for 1995.

Crude Oil

In 2000, petroleum production in Kentucky was around 2.9 million barrels, which was almost a 4 percent increase from 1999 production levels. Western Kentucky produced 54 percent of Kentucky’s oil. Of the 56 oil-producing counties in Kentucky, Union and Leslie Counties were the top two oil-producing counties, respectively. The average depth of wells is 1,436 feet, but the average depth of wells drilled recently is over 2,000 feet, which reflects a growing trend toward exploration and development of deeper resources.

Coal

Kentucky is one of the nation’s top three coal producers, having produced an estimated 139.6 million tons of coal in 1999 with a value of \$3.3 billion. More than 50 percent of the nation’s electricity and more than 95 percent of Kentucky’s electricity is generated in coal-fired power plants. Kentucky coal continues to be an important resource in meeting the nation’s future energy needs.

Natural Gas

Natural gas production held essentially steady in 2000, rising 3 percent to 81.5 billion cubic feet. More than 80 percent of the state’s total production over the years has come from the Big Sandy gas field, a seven-county area along the eastern edge of the state. Gas wells in the state typically produce at depths of 600 to 5,000 feet, making the area attractive to small producers.

Water

Kentucky has two exceptional groundwater regions – the alluvial valley along the Ohio River and the beach and gravel deposits of the Jackson Purchase region located west of Kentucky Lake. While providing more miles of water than in any other state, Kentucky’s rivers and water impoundments are valuable assets for industrial production. This system not only serves as a source of water supply, but also gives Kentucky a gateway of some 1,100 commercially navigable miles to the inland waterway system of the eastern United States.

Forest

Kentucky has over 12 million acres of forested land classified as timberland, which is around 50 percent of the state’s land area. The main species of trees are white oak, walnut, yellow poplar, white ash, hickory, beach, sugar maple and other hardwood species.

Electric Power

Almost 95 percent of the electric power in Kentucky is coal-fire generated. The state’s vast coal reserves enable distributors to provide an abundance of electricity to industrial customers.

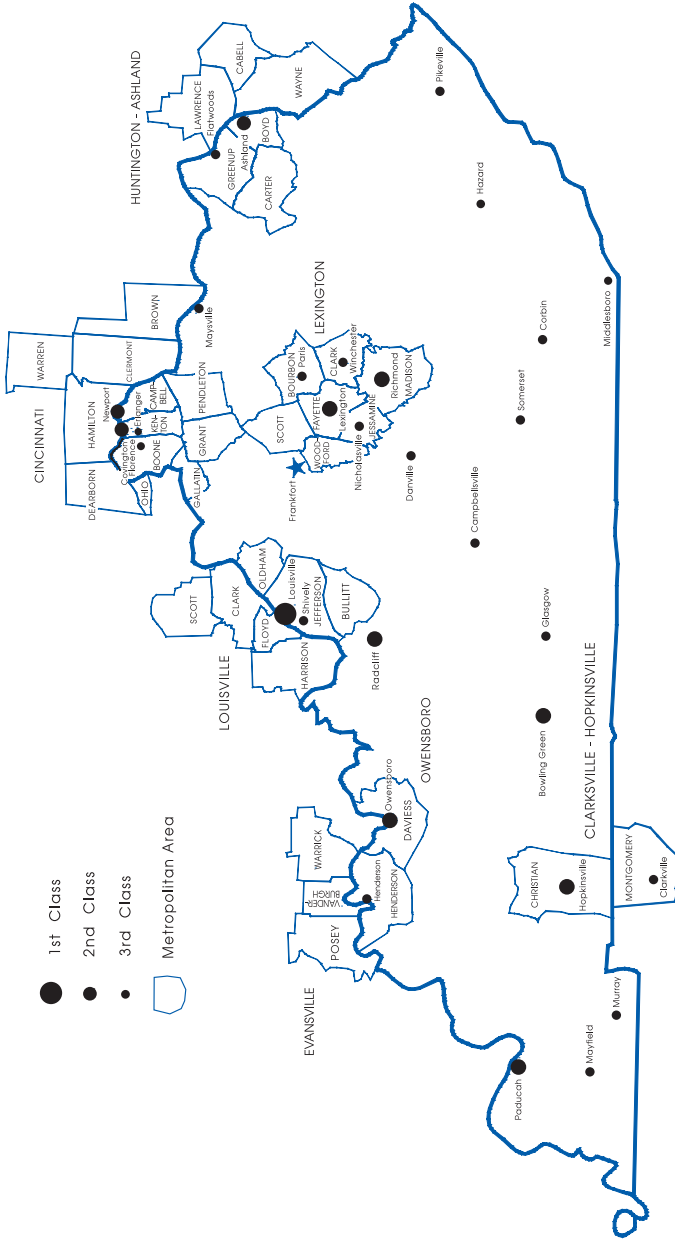
POPULATION

The U.S. Census Bureau reports the 2001 estimated population for Kentucky to be 4,065,556. The projected population for Kentucky in 2020 is 4,294,724 according to the Kentucky State Data Center. The state’s population density in 2000 was 101.7 persons per square mile. In 2000, there were 1,590,647 households in Kentucky with the average household size being 2.47 and the average family size being 2.97.

Minorities make up approximately 10 percent of Kentucky’s population, with African Americans being the largest minority group comprising 7.3 percent of the population. Almost 25 percent of Kentucky’s population is under the age of 18, and 12.5 percent of the population is over the age of 65. The median age for Kentucky is 35.9.

POPULATION OF KENTUCKY’S LARGEST CITIES	
Lexington	260,689
Louisville	256,231
Owensboro	54,067
Bowling Green	49,296
Covington	43,370
Hopkinsville	30,089
Frankfort	27,741
Henderson	27,373
Richmond	27,152
Jeffersonstown	26,633
Paducah	26,307
Pleasure Ridge Park	25,776

Metropolitan Statistical Areas



Notes: 1. Major Kentucky cities include all 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cities.

2. On December 28, 1992 the Federal Office of Management and Budget announced the following boundary adjustments:

a. Cincinnati: Add Gallatin, Grant and Pendleton Counties, Kentucky; Ohio County, Indiana; and Brown County, Ohio.

b. Lexington: Add Madison County, Kentucky

c. Louisville: Add Scott County, Indiana; delete Shelby County, Kentucky.

d. Huntington - Ashland: Delete Carter County Kentucky.

3. Effective June 30, 1993, the Federal Office of Management and Budget added Carter County, Kentucky, back to the Huntington - Ashland MSA.

THE KENTUCKY ECONOMY

The recent trend of economic expansion diminished notably in Kentucky and in the United States during 2001 as the nation and Kentucky slipped into a mild recession. Kentucky's economy is projected to continue to slow during the first half of 2002. Both the state and the nation are projected to rebound in the second half of the year.

Gross State Product

Kentucky's Gross State Product (GSP) has increased every year from 1991 to 1999 (1992 constant dollars). Manufacturing remains Kentucky's dominant industrial sector and the motor vehicle industry is the state's largest industry followed by the health services industry. During the 1990s, Kentucky's manufacturing share of the state's GSP held steady as a percentage of the state's overall GSP. Kentucky's manufacturing strength is in contrast to the national trend of less economic dependency on manufacturing.

Transportation, construction and the wholesale trade sectors are Kentucky's fastest growing GSP components. Security brokerage, motor vehicles, air transportation and business services are Kentucky's fastest growing industries.

Nearly one half of the state's GSP (1999) is generated in Louisville-Jefferson County, 27.9 percent; Lexington-Fayette county, 8.7 percent; while the northern Kentucky counties of Boone, Kenton and Campbell produce 8.6 percent. Ten of Kentucky's 120 counties produce nearly 60 percent of the state's GSP. Georgetown-Scott County generates the state's highest GSP/GCP per capita. Note: Gross County Product (GCP) values are estimates.

Kentucky Gross State Product (GSP)–1999 By Industrial Sector (Current Dollars in Millions)

1999 GSP	Percent of GSP	Industrial Sector	Percent Growth 1992 - 99
\$113,539	100.0%	Total Gross State Product	48.0%
31,275	27.5%	Manufacturing	56.7%
18,122	16.0%	Services	61.3%
15,306	13.5%	Government	30.9%
12,404	10.9%	F.I.R.E.	46.2%
10,861	9.6%	Retail Trade	57.5%
6,964	6.1%	Wholesale Trade	69.4%
5,064	4.5%	Construction	72.5%
4,874	4.3%	Transportation	77.0%
2,433	2.1%	Mining	-6.2%
2,002	1.8%	Agriculture, forest., fish	-14.8%

Source: Derived from United States Bureau of Economic Analysis Data.

Employment

After reaching a generational low in the early months of 2000, unemployment rates began to rise in the later half of the year and continued to rise through 2001. The state’s unemployment rate is expected to peak during mid year 2002.

Kentucky’s employment/unemployment levels vary significantly throughout the state. Regional location and community populations typically have a direct impact on employment/unemployment rates. Central and north-central Kentucky counties tend to have the lowest unemployment rates and the more vibrant labor markets.

The Kentucky industries experiencing the largest numerical gains in employment growth from 1993 to 2001 are business services adding 48,725 jobs; eating and drinking establishments, 21,042; health services, 20,250; and air transportation, 17,908. Air transportation, 127.0 percent; meat products, 84.5 percent; business services, 79.6 percent; and motor vehicle assembly, 70.7 percent, experienced the state’s largest percentage increase in employment during this period. Tobacco products, -64.1 percent; petroleum products, -61.9 percent; textile mills, -61.4 percent; and apparel, -46.7 percent, have experienced the greatest percentage decrease in employment since 1993.

Exports

For the first time, Kentucky exports valued over \$10 billion in 2000, and Kentucky ranked 22nd among the 50 states in the value of exports. Kentucky’s exports have grown

Kentucky’s exports rose
138.1% from 1990 - 1999.

at an annual average of 10.5 percent since 1990 compared to a growth rate of 7.1 percent for the United States. Manufactured goods accounted for almost \$9.7 billion (94 percent) of the state’s total exports in 2000. Transportation equipment (\$3.5 billion), industrial machinery and computer equipment (\$2.1 billion), and chemicals (\$1.2 billion) compose Kentucky’s largest export sectors. Agricultural products and mining are also important segments of Kentucky’s international economy. Kentucky exported almost \$330 million of agricultural and forestry products in 2000. The value of livestock and livestock products exports totaled over \$300 million in 2000, which ranked 1st among the 50 states. Mining accounted for \$104 million in export sales in 2000 with over 90 percent of the sales from coal.

Kentucky’s 2001 Annual Non-Agricultural Employment

Services	487,400
Trade	435,600
Total Government	313,400
Manufacturing	309,000
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	108,200
Construction	87,100
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	76,800
Mining	19,700

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Development

Canada was Kentucky’s largest foreign market, accounting for 35 percent of the state’s exports. Western Europe, Pacific Rim countries and Mexico are the other major export markets for Kentucky.

	Per Capita Exports 1990	Per Capita Exports 1999	Growth Rate 1990 to 1999
US	\$1,580	\$2,769	75.3%
KY	\$1,031	\$2,543	146.7%

Source:
Derived from MISER and U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Major European importers of Kentucky products include the United Kingdom (\$830 million), France (\$757 million), Germany (\$328 million) and the Netherlands (\$316 million). Exports to Pacific Rim countries accounted for almost 20 percent of the state’s exports in 2000, and Japan was the state’s 2nd largest export market with exports valuing \$984 million. Mexico was Kentucky’s 5th largest export market with over \$550 million in exports in 2000.

The Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development publishes a series of informational reports on communities covering such topics as population, labor, existing industries, transportation, utilities, taxes, industrial sites and other socioeconomic data. These publications and factsheets are available on the agency’s website at: www.thinkkentucky.com. Also available at this website is the *Economic Development Information System (EDIS)*. This Geographic Information System tool enables companies to evaluate industrial sites and communities throughout Kentucky via the Internet.

To find out more about reports and publications available from the Kentucky Cabinet of Economic Development, contact:

Kentucky Cabinet for
Economic Development
500 Mero Street • Frankfort, KY 40601
502.564.4886 FAX: 502.564.0023
E-mail: rfrtrue@mail.state.ky.us

TAXES

The state and local tax burden per capita in Kentucky is one of the lowest in the nation. In 1997, Kentucky ranked 37th with taxes averaging \$2,276 per capita, compared with a national average of \$2,721.

State Income Taxes

Net income for Kentucky individual income taxes is gross income minus either the standard deduction or allowable itemized deductions. The standard deduction (\$1,200 in 1998; \$1,500 in 1999; \$1,700 in 2000) will be indexed to the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). A \$20 tax credit is allowed for each taxpayer, spouse and dependent. The tax rate schedule for the Kentucky personal income tax is:

Up to \$3,000 of taxable net income	2%
Next \$1,000 or portion	3 %
Next \$1,000 or portion	4 %
Next \$3,000 or portion	5 %
All in excess of \$8,000	6 %

Pension income is wholly exempt from Kentucky income tax, up to a limit of \$37,500 (2001). This limit is adjusted annually for changes in the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Kentucky’s corporate income tax is based on taxable net income of the Kentucky business operation. The income of a multi-state corporation is apportioned to Kentucky on the basis of three factors: property, payroll, and sales by destination, with double weight to the sales factor. The tax rate schedule for the Kentucky corporate income tax is:

First \$25,000 net income	4%
Next \$25,000 net income	5%
Next \$50,000 net income	6%
Next \$150,000 net income	7%
Over \$250,000 net income	8.25%

State Sales and Use Tax

The state sales tax is 6.0 percent, with no local sales taxes. Major exemptions include take-home food, residential utilities except telephone, prescription medicines, diabetic and other medical supplies, prosthetic devices, physical aids, motor fuels, raw materials of manufacturers, manufacturing machinery, pollution control equipment, and items for resale.

State and Local Property Taxes

Land, buildings, and other real estate were taxed by the state at \$0.136 per \$100 of assessed valuation (100 percent assessment) in 2001 and were also taxed by local jurisdictions. Combined state and local rates averaged \$1.03 per \$100 valuation in Kentucky cities and \$0.83 per \$100 in areas outside of cities. The first \$26,800 (2001 and 2002) of residential property (with cost of living adjustments every two years) owned by persons 65 and over is exempt from property taxes.

Manufacturing machinery and pollution control equipment are taxed only by the state at \$0.15 per \$100 assessed valuation.

All types of vehicles, office equipment and other types of taxable tangible property are taxed by the state at \$0.45 per \$100 valuation and may be taxed by local jurisdictions. Combined state and local rates in Kentucky in 2001 averaged \$1.47 in cities and \$1.22 in areas outside of cities for motor vehicles and \$1.44 in cities and \$1.18 in areas outside of cities for other tangible property.

Occupational License Taxes

One hundred four Kentucky cities, forty-five counties and seven county school districts levy “occupational license taxes” on the compensation of individuals and/or net profits of businesses. These tax rates generally range between 0.25 to 2.75 percent.

Other Taxes and Social Costs Levied on Business

The Kentucky corporation license tax (franchise tax) is levied annually at a rate of \$2.10 per \$1,000 of total capital employed. Kentucky unemployment insurance tax is levied on the first \$8,000 of wages paid to each employee. Rates for new businesses are 2.7 percent of taxable wages, each of the first three years. Thereafter, the contribution rate is determined by the employer's experience rating. Employers must also purchase workers' compensation insurance (or be self-insured) to provide benefits to employees who are disabled on the job.

For more detailed information on business and personal taxes, contact:

Kentucky Revenue Cabinet
200 Fair Oaks Lane
Frankfort, KY 40620
502.564.4581

The Revenue Cabinet also provides taxpayer assistance, publications and tax forms online at the following website: www.state.ky.us/agencies/revenue.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Kentucky is served by one of the most extensive telecommunications networks in the country. Fiber optic, wireless radio, digital microwave and satellite technologies are integrated into a sophisticated infrastructure capable of handling the most demanding needs. Digital deployment now stands at 100 percent.

Kentucky has moved far ahead of most states in developing its telecommunications infrastructure into a statewide communications and information network known as the Kentucky Information Highway (KIH), a partnership of Kentucky state government and the state's 20 local telephone companies, teamed with LCI International. This statewide network has an access ramp in every one of Kentucky's 120 counties, offering tremendous advantages for businesses in communities all across the state. Kentucky also has one of the largest electronic mail networks in the country with access to thousands of government and education employees.

The KIH is a digital network that provides for high-speed, high-capacity delivery of voice, data and video images. Kentucky's telecommunication infrastructure includes fiber connected central offices, fiber ring diversity, digital switching, dual fiber feeds, ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) switches and SONET-based fiber optic rings. Information about the KIH is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.state.ky.us/hwy/hwy3.htm>.

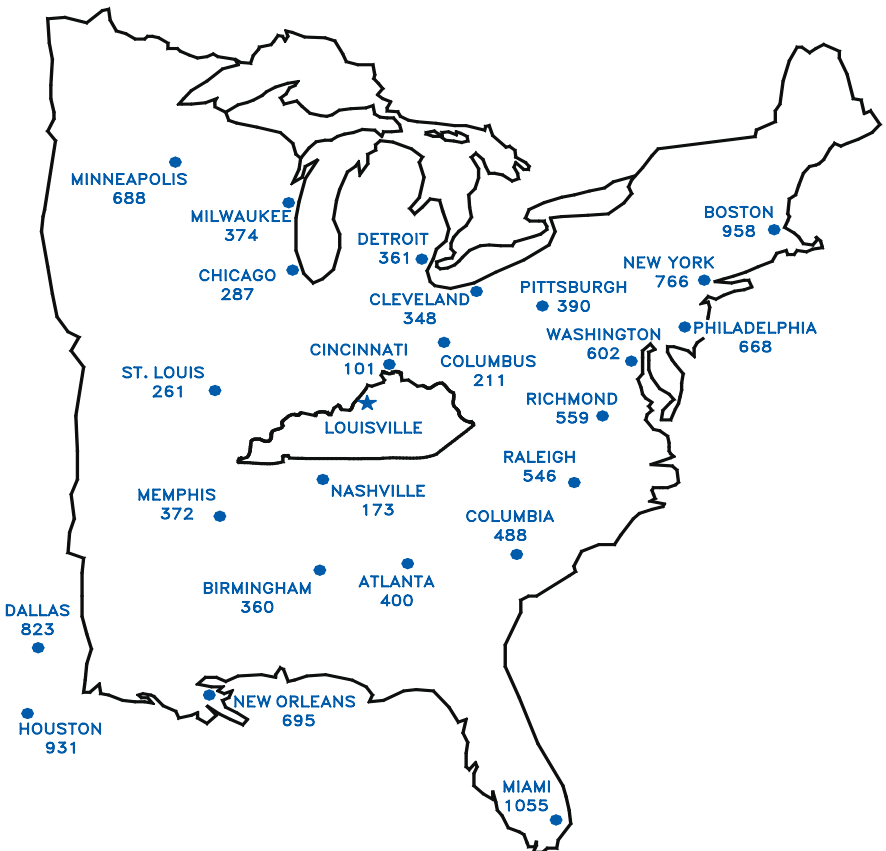
TRANSPORTATION

Kentucky is located at the center of a 32-state distribution area. Kentucky's transportation system facilitates the distribution of manufactured goods and raw materials to this massive industrial and consumer market. This 32-state area, which contains 67 percent of the nation's population, accounted for 67 percent of the personal income, 67 percent of the retail sales and 73 percent of the manufacturing employment of the United States in 2000.

Highway

Kentucky's highway system is composed of approximately 79,000 miles (127,000 kilometers) of federal, state and local roads. Five interstate highways and nine state parkways contribute to 1,909 miles (3,100 kilometers) of multi-lane, limited-access highways. This integrated system of highways connects Kentucky with all major commercial centers in the eastern and central United States.

Mileage From Louisville to Major U.S. Cities



Water

Kentucky has about 1,100 miles (1,770 kilometers) of commercially navigable waterways, which provide an expedient means of transportation to inland markets and major ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio River alone flows 664 miles (1,068 kilometers) along the northern border of Kentucky. Six public riverports operate facilities at Henderson, Hickman, Louisville, Lyon County, Owensboro and Paducah.

Rail

Railroads serve Kentucky with 2,808 miles of track, including 2,307 miles of Class I track. Railroads operating in the state include CSX, Norfolk Southern, Canadian National Railway Company, and the Paducah and Louisville Railway. Intermodal service is becoming increasingly important to many distributors and is now available at several facilities in Kentucky. Passenger service is provided by AMTRAK at Ashland, Maysville, South Shore, Louisville and Fulton, Kentucky.

Air

Commercial airports providing scheduled airline service in Kentucky are located in Erlanger (Covington/Cincinnati area), Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro and Paducah. Out-of-state airports near Kentucky are in Evansville, Indiana, serving the Henderson area; Huntington, West Virginia, serving the Ashland area; Nashville, Tennessee, serving the Bowling Green area; and Bristol, Tennessee, and Knoxville, Tennessee, both serving the southeastern part of the state. International flights are available at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, located at Erlanger in Northern Kentucky, and the Louisville International Airport.

United Parcel Service (UPS) operates its major international hub at the Louisville International Airport. DHL Worldwide Express maintains a major hub at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport in Erlanger, Kentucky.

Flight information for Kentucky's major airports is available online at the following websites:

Louisville: www.louintlairport.com

Lexington: www.bluegrassairport.com

Cincinnati: www.cvgairport.com

Kentucky's Major Highways and Cities

Parkways



Audubon Parkway

Blue Grass Parkway

Daniel Boone Parkway

Edward T. Breathitt Parkway

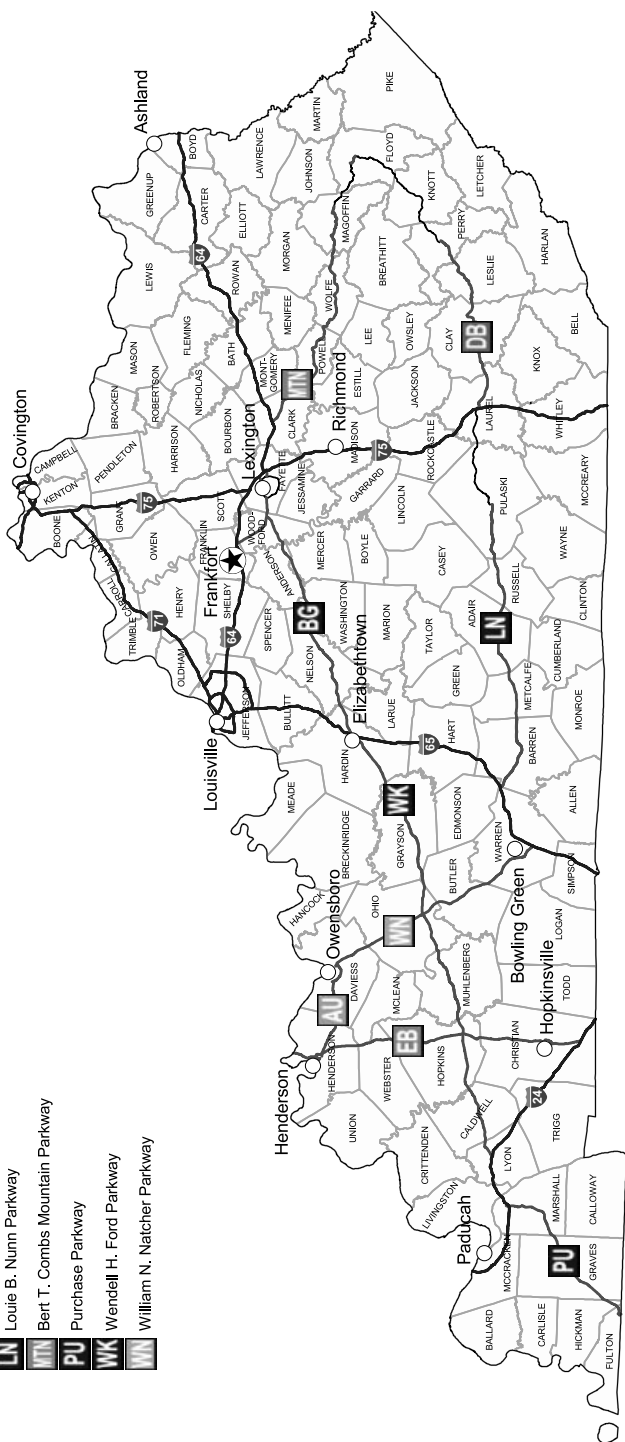
Louie B. Nunn Parkway

Bert T. Combs Mountain Parkway

Purchase Parkway

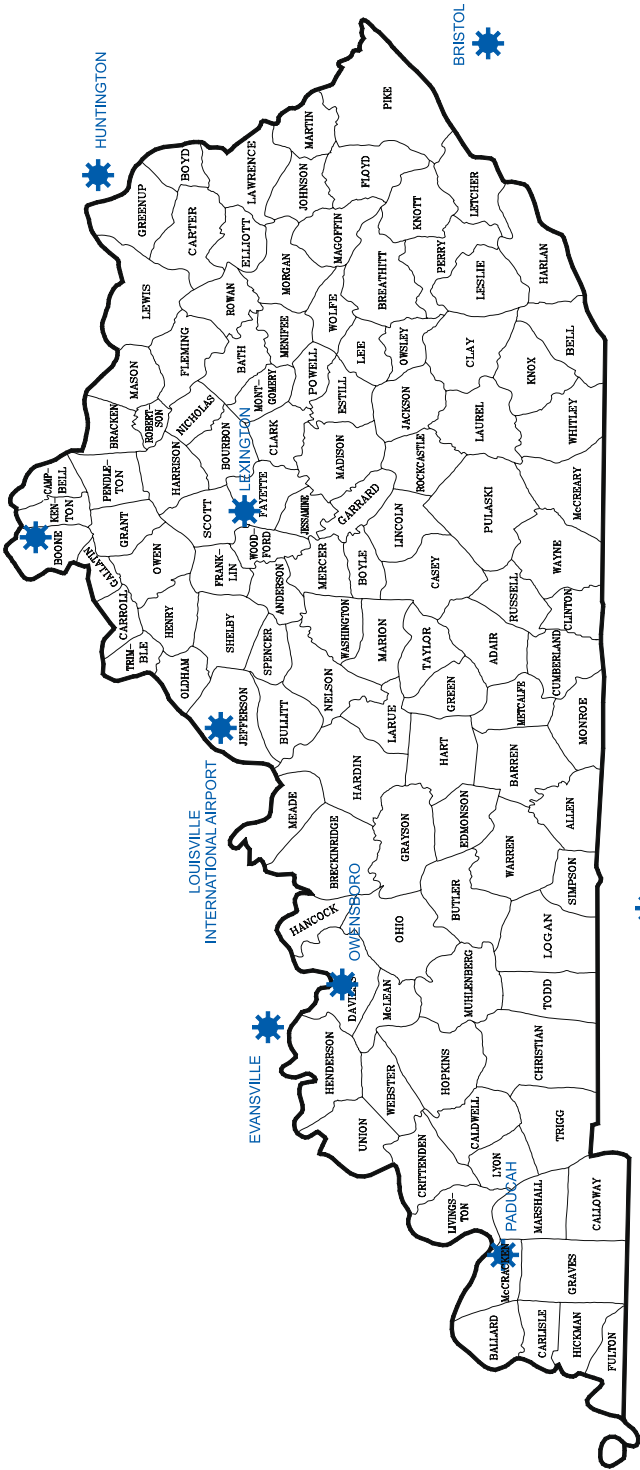
Wendell H. Ford Parkway

William N. Natcher Parkway

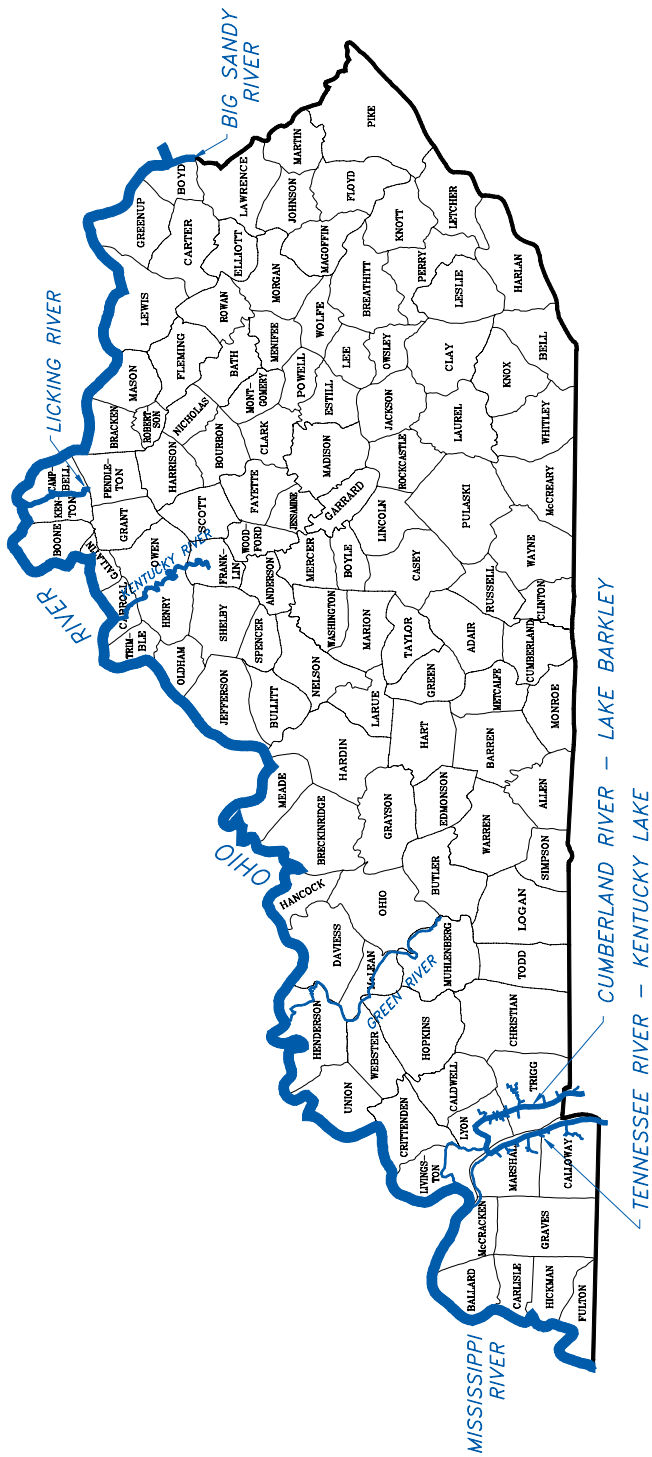


COMMERCIAL AIRPORTS SERVING KENTUCKY

CINCINNATI / NORTHERN KENTUCKY
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS IN KENTUCKY



EDUCATION

The key to Kentucky's future lies in education. From secondary education reform to improvements in postsecondary education, to the restructuring of workforce development programs, Kentucky's education system is being transformed. The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 mandated improvements in equity, technology, standards for professional development, and localized decision-making capabilities for public schools in every district of the Commonwealth.

In 1997, the Postsecondary Education Reform Act was passed, which significantly increased funding to improve and strengthen Kentucky's public universities, community and technical colleges. In 1999, Kentucky became one of the first states in the nation to formulate a plan to implement the Workforce Investment Act. The plan provides more flexibility for communities to fund workforce training.

“Improving the educational status of our population has become a central goal for the Commonwealth.”

**Kentucky Long-Term
Policy Research Center**

Secondary Education

Approximately 630,463 pupils were enrolled in Kentucky's public elementary and secondary schools in 2000-2001. Public school systems employed 40,789 classroom teachers. Expenditures on elementary and secondary education in 2000-01 were \$3.2 billion; and the average salary for classroom teachers was \$36,688. For the 2000-01 year, there are approximately 71,812 non-public school students and 12,863 home-schooled students.

The Kentucky Education Excellence Scholarship (KEES) allows students who try to get the most from high school by studying hard and making good grades (C+ and above) to earn scholarships for college or technical school. A student can earn up to \$2,500 each year. Additional scholarship funds are earned by doing well on the ACT or SAT college entrance exam.

Postsecondary Education

Kentucky has eight state-supported universities as well as the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS). KCTCS includes 13 community colleges, 15 technical colleges and 53 secondary technical schools administered by Kentucky Tech within the Cabinet for Workforce Development. There are 19 independent colleges and universities in the state. Total enrollment in Kentucky's public and private universities, community and technical colleges was 198,529 in 2000.

Kentucky's commitment to postsecondary reform and improvement is evident in the high quality of both public and private postsecondary institutions. The state's postsecondary institutions achieve high rankings in numerous national publications. Here are just a few examples:

- Centre College ranked tenth best value among liberal arts colleges in U.S. News and World Report.
- Kentucky Wesleyan College ranked 2nd for best value at a southern comprehensive college while Midway College ranked 8th best value in the same category in U.S. News and World Report.
- The University of Louisville's business school ranked 13th among "50 Best Business Schools for Entrepreneurs" in Success magazine.
- U.S. News and World Report rated the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy 3rd best in the nation.

Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University (KCVU)

Unlike a traditional college or university campus, Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University's campus is built on the foundations of the Internet, and its reach is just as broad. KCVU is committed to giving all Kentuckians access to the finest online resources at the state's institutions of higher education. For more information about KCVU, visit www.kcvu.org.

Kentucky Educational Television

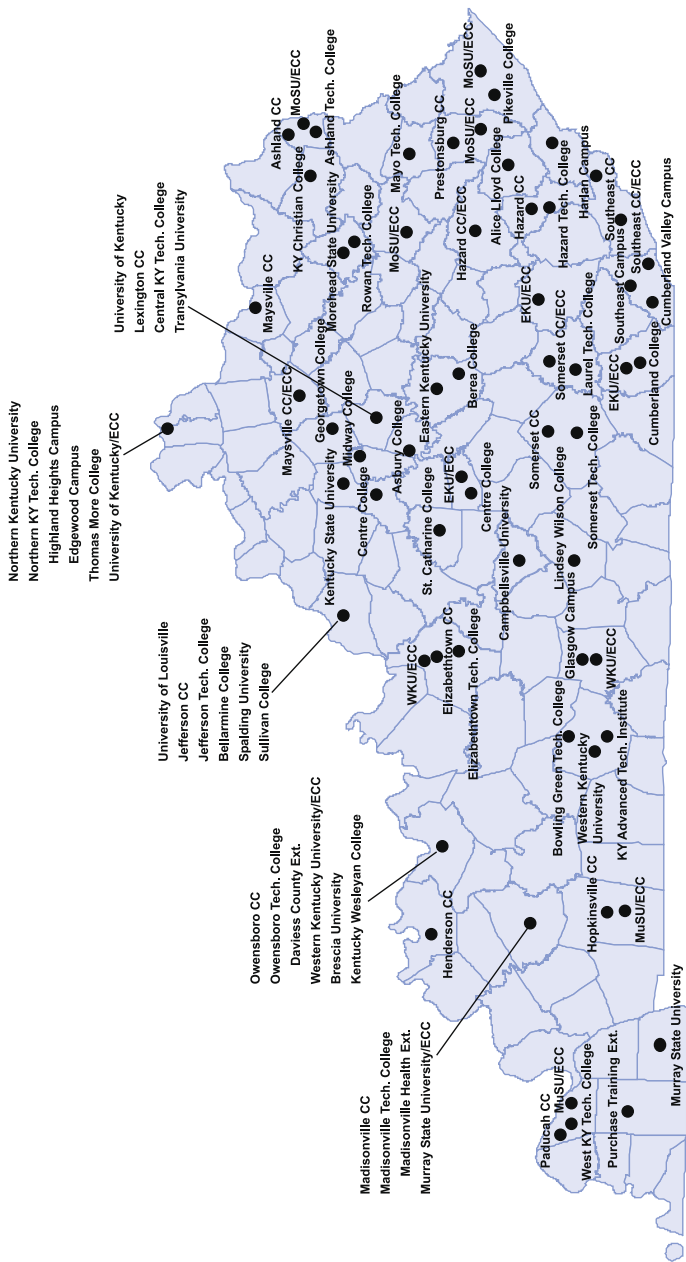
Kentucky's educational television network, KET, is one of Kentucky's most valuable cultural resources. KET programming includes adult literacy programs, study-at-home courses for GED, college telecourses, instructional programs for students, professional development for teachers, public affairs programs and original arts programming. Through the KET satellite system of Star Channels, classrooms across the state can participate in live and interactive courses and teleconferences. As of August 2002, KET will add new audio, video and data capabilities as a result of the addition of digital transmitters at 15 statewide sites. For more information on program listings, network information and a schedule of instructional programs for the classroom, visit KET's homepage at <http://www.ket.org>.



In order to compete in the global marketplace, Kentucky's workforce must be among the most highly educated and best trained in the world. In July 1998, Governor Patton launched a new public awareness campaign to promote the importance of educational attainment.

Through the *Education Pays* campaign, young people and their parents are being informed of the benefits of staying in school, pursuing a college education or enrolling in vocational training. The campaign urges those without high school diplomas to earn their GEDs.

KENTUCKY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES



CC = Community College

ECC = Approved Extended-Campus Center

KENTUCKY'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Eastern Kentucky

Alice Lloyd College*
Ashland Community College
Ashland Technical College
Berea College*
Cumberland College
Cumberland Valley Technical College
Eastern Kentucky University
Hazard Community College
Hazard Technical College
Kentucky Christian College*
Kentucky Mountain Bible College*
Laurel Technical College
Mayo Technical College
Morehead State University
Pikeville College*
Prestonsburg Community College
Rowan Technical College
Union College

Central Kentucky

Asbury College*
Bellarmine University*
Central Kentucky Technical College
Centre College*
Decker College of Business and Tech.*
Elizabethtown Community College
Elizabethtown Technical College
Georgetown College*
ITT Technical Institute*
Jefferson Community College
Jefferson Technical College
Kentucky State University
Lexington Community College
Louisville Technical Institute*
McKendree College*
Midway College*
National College of Business and Tech.*
R.E.T.S. Electronic Institute
St Catharine College*
Southwestern College of Business
Spalding University*
Spencerian College*

Sullivan University*
Transylvania University
University of Kentucky
University of Louisville

Western Kentucky

Brescia University*
Bowling Green Technical College
Draughtons Junior College*
Kentucky Advanced Technology Inst.
Kentucky Wesleyan College*
Henderson Community College
Hopkinsville Community College
Madisonville Community College
Madisonville Technical College
Mid-Continent College*
Murray State University
Owensboro Community College
Owensboro Junior College of Business*
Owensboro Technical College
Paducah Community College
Paducah Technical College
Western Kentucky University
West Kentucky Technical College

Northern Kentucky

Kentucky Career Institute*
Maysville Community College
Northern Kentucky Tech. College*
Northern Kentucky University
Southern Ohio College*
Thomas More College*

South-Central Kentucky

Campbellsville University*
Lindsey Wilson College*
Somerset Community College
Somerset Technical College
Southeast Community College

Southeast Kentucky

Cumberland College*
Union College

*Independent

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MOVING TO KENTUCKY

General information about business, industry, utilities, local services, entertainment, clubs and organizations, and churches in individual communities can be obtained by contacting local chambers of commerce. Addresses of the chambers of commerce for some of Kentucky's largest cities are listed below.

Ashland Alliance
P.O. Box 830
Ashland, KY 41105-0830
606.324.5111
www.ashlandalliance.com

Bowling Green Area Chamber
of Commerce
812 State Street, P.O. Box 51
Bowling Green, KY 42102
270.781.3200
www.bgchamber.com percent

Northern Kentucky Chamber
of Commerce, Inc.
300 Buttermilk Pike, Ste 330
Ft. Mitchell, KY 41017
859.578.8800
www.nkycc.org

Frankfort Area Chamber of Commerce
100 Capital Avenue
Frankfort, KY 40601
502.223.8261
www.frankfortkychamber.com

Henderson-Henderson County
Chamber of Commerce
201 North Main Street, P.O. Box 376
Henderson, KY 42419
270.826.9531
www.hendersonky.com

Hopkinsville-Christian County
Chamber of Commerce
2800 Ft. Campbell Boulevard
P.O. Box 1382
Hopkinsville, KY 42241-1382
270.885.9096 or 800.842.9959
www.commercenter.org

Greater Lexington Chamber of Commerce
330 East Main Street
Lexington, KY 40507
859.254.4447
www.lexchamber.com

Greater Louisville Inc.
The Metro Chamber of Commerce
600 West Main Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502.625.0000
www.greaterlouisville.com

Owensboro-Daviess County
Chamber of Commerce
335 Frederica Street, P.O. Box 825
Owensboro, KY 42301-0825
270.926.1860
www.owensboro.com

Paducah Area Chamber of Commerce
417 South 4th Street, P.O. Box 810
Paducah, KY 42002-0810
270.443.1746
www.paducahchamber.org

Pike County Chamber of Commerce
773 Hambley Blvd.
Pikeville, KY 41501
606.432.5504
www.kymtnnet.org/pikeB1.html

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce
201 East Main Street
Richmond, KY 40475
859.623.1720
www.richmondchamber.com

For addresses and phone numbers of additional chambers of commerce contact:

Kentucky Chamber of Commerce
464 Chenault Road
Frankfort, KY 40602
502.695.4700
www.kychamber.com

Finding Employment

Information on job opportunities in Kentucky may be obtained by contacting the local or regional offices of the Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Development, Department for Employment Services.

Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Development
Department for Employment Services
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40621
502.564.3906

Information on finding employment in Kentucky may also be obtained from the following website: www.desky.org.

An Information Source for Employers
www.employky.net

Wages

In 2000, the average weekly wages of workers covered by Kentucky unemployment insurance was \$724.20 in manufacturing; \$392.45 in retail and wholesale trade; \$495.17 in services; \$750.17 in transportation and public utilities; \$591.68 in contract construction; \$715.98 in finance, insurance and real estate; \$840.25 in mining; and \$527.74 in state and local government. These wages reflect both the wages earned per hour and the number of hours worked.

Cost of Living

The cost of living in Kentucky is generally lower than the nation as a whole. Using a national average index of 100, an ACCRA study showed the cost of living in each of the nine Kentucky cities surveyed to be below the national average for the third quarter of 2001.

ACCRA COST OF LIVING INDEX Third Quarter, 2001

Kentucky City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transp.	Health	Misc. Svcs.
Bowling Green	92.4	105.9	81.8	99.4	87.4	91.7	94.7
Covington	94.1	89.8	85.5	88.1	98.6	94.2	99.3
Henderson	93.8	95.4	96.2	85.9	84.9	83.2	97.2
Hopkinsville	92.7	89.8	84.0	100.7	101.2	85.1	98.1
Lexington	97.7	101.8	95.8	93.1	91.6	102.1	99.6
Louisville	94.2	88.6	90.1	97.3	101.3	87.5	98.5
Murray	88.9	99.7	81.8	81.2	79.0	88.4	97.0
Paducah	91.5	95.4	84.3	91.8	88.8	84.5	97.5
Somerset	92.7	95.5	91.7	82.4	79.6	93.0	98.6

Source: ACCRA, The Association of Applied Community
Researchers, ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Third Quarter 2001.

Health Care

Kentucky has 123 hospitals and 417 long-term care facilities with a combined total of 53,448 beds. Louisville and Lexington are the state’s primary regional centers for health care services.

Housing

Local realtors should be contacted directly for information about cost or availability of housing and real estate in each community. For more information contact:

Kentucky Association of Realtors
161 Prosperous Place
Lexington, KY 40509
www.kar.com

IF YOU HAVE JUST MOVED TO KENTUCKY

Elections and Voter Registration

Primary elections for government offices are held annually on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in May. General elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Special elections may occur throughout the year according to limited statutory provisions.

To register to vote, contact the county clerk in your county of residence to fill out a voter registration card. Voter registration books are closed 28 days before primary and general elections. Kentucky has closed party primary elections. You must register as a Democrat or Republican to vote in that party’s May primary election. If you register as “Other,” you cannot vote in the Democrat or Republican Party primaries, but may vote in nonpartisan, city and judicial primaries. All eligible voters may vote in the November general elections. For further information visit: www.kysos.com/index/main/elecdiv.asp.

Drivers License

Kentucky drivers licenses may be acquired through the county clerk’s office in your county of residence. You must be 16 years old to apply for a drivers license in Kentucky.

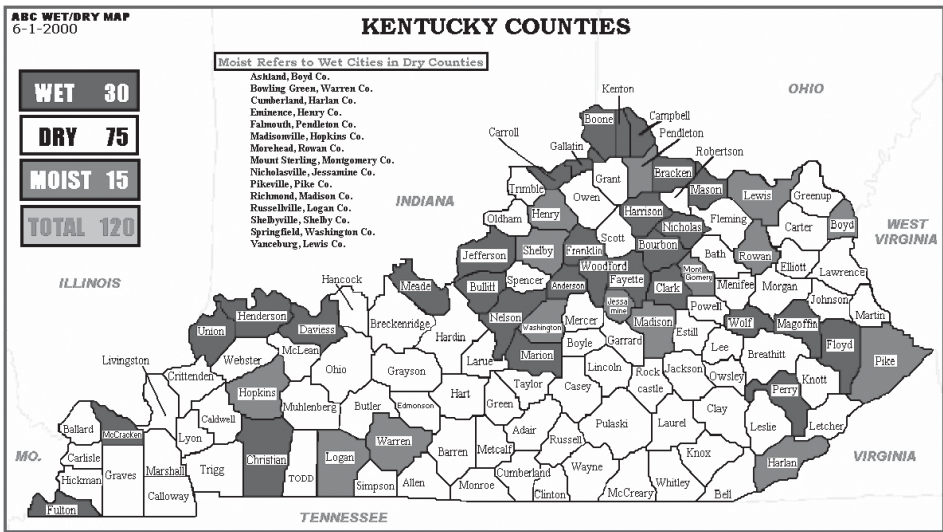
Automobile Registration and Insurance

When you have established residence in Kentucky, you should contact the county clerk in your county of residence to have your automobile registration and title transferred to Kentucky. All motor vehicles registered or operated in Kentucky must be protected by automobile liability insurance. Proof of insurance is required in order to register vehicles in Kentucky.

Liquor Laws

In spite of the fact that most of the bourbon whiskey produced in the world is made in Kentucky, alcoholic beverages cannot be bought legally in 75 of Kentucky's 120 counties. The map below reflects alcoholic beverage sales in Kentucky counties and cities. In some communities, liquor may be purchased inside the city limits, but not in the county. Conversely, some communities allow liquor to be sold in the county, but not inside the city limits.

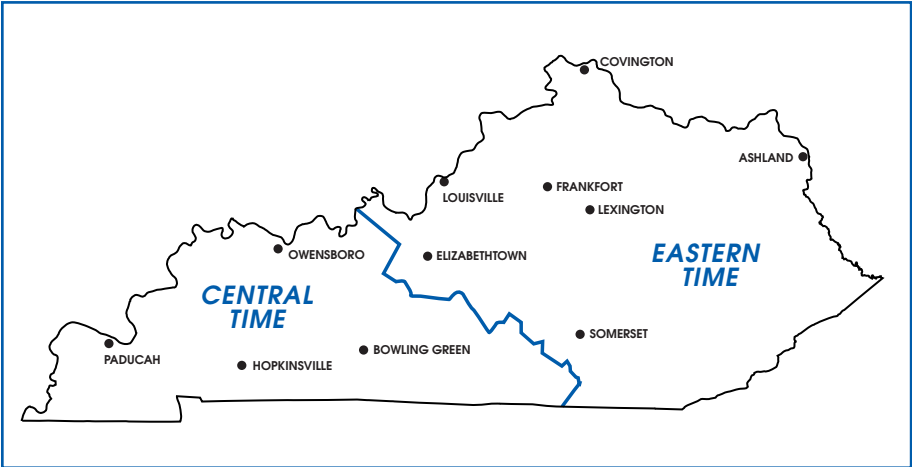
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES IN KENTUCKY 2000



Time Zones

Kentucky is divided into two time zones as indicated on the map below. From the first Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October, the portion of the state on Eastern Standard Time (EST) switches to Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) and the portion of the state on Central Standard Time (CST) switches to Central Daylight Time (CDT).

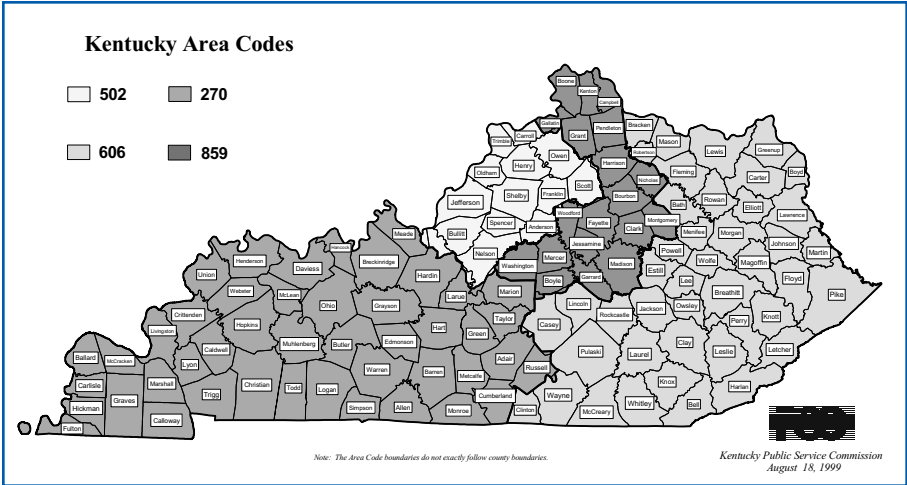
KENTUCKY TIME ZONES



Telephone Area Codes

Currently, there are four area codes for Kentucky telephone numbers. The central region is assigned 502, the Eastern region 606, the Western region 270, and the Northern region of the state is assigned 859.

TELEPHONE AREA CODES IN KENTUCKY



Traffic Regulations

The speed limit on Kentucky's multi-lane, limited-access parkways and interstate highways outside metropolitan areas is 65 miles per hour (104 kilometers per hour). On Kentucky's two-lane parkways and the open road, the speed limit is 55 miles per hour (88 kilometers per hour), unless otherwise posted.

Speed limits within city limits are 25 miles per hour (40 kilometers per hour) or 35 miles per hour (56 kilometers per hour), unless otherwise posted.

Laws in Kentucky permit drivers to turn right or left on red traffic lights under certain conditions. Turns on red are not permitted when a "No Turn On Red" sign is displayed at an intersection.

KENTUCKY'S INTERNATIONAL OFFICES

Kentucky maintains representative offices in Tokyo, Japan; Brussels, Belgium; Santiago, Chile; and Guadalajara, Mexico. Addresses and phone numbers for these offices are listed below.

Japan

Far East Representative Office
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Jiro Hashimoto (Chief Representative)
8th Floor, Akasaka Kurokawa Bldg.
2-5-8 Akasaka
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107 Japan
Phone: 81.3.3582.2334
FAX: 81.3.3588.1298
Email: jrhashmt@bonanet.or.jp

South America

South America Representative Office
Senén Cornejo, Director
Nueva Tajamar 481, oficina 304
Las Condes, Santiago de Chile
Sudamerica
Phone: (562)378.6530
FAX: (562)378-9465
Email: scornejo@kentuckytrade.gls.cl

Mexico

Kentucky Agricultural and
Commercial Trade Office
Marcos Castillo, Director
Av. Niños Héroes 2903-6
Col. Jardines del Bosque
Guadalajara, Jalisco
México, C.P. 44520
Phone: 52.3.122.8105
FAX: 52.3.122.5930
Email: Kymexico@infosel.net.mx

Europe

European Representative Office
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Barbara Goodman, Director
Avenue 149 Louise, Box 40
B-1050 Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium
Phone: 32.2.535.7642
FAX: 32.2.535.7575
Email: kentucky.europe@infoboard.be



TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Kentucky's abundant natural areas, preserved historical attractions, and cultural heritage and traditions make the Bluegrass State a favorite for millions of visitors each year.

Kentucky has six national areas — Mammoth Cave National Park, Land Between the Lakes, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, the Daniel Boone National Forest, Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, and the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. The 50 sites in the Kentucky state park system include 17 resorts and 33 recreational, with many having campgrounds and historic sites at some of the most beautiful spots across the state.

There are hundreds of diverse and exciting attractions ranging from Six Flags Kentucky Kingdom, Newport Aquarium, Cumberland Falls and Churchill Downs, to the Kentucky Horse Park, Fort Boonesborough and Shaker Village, to the National Corvette Museum,

**Kentucky has more
resort parks than
any other state in
the nation**

Museum of the American Quilter's Society and famous Berea crafts. In addition, there are hundreds of annual festivals and events. The tourism and travel industry is Kentucky's third largest revenue-producing industry. In 2000, the industry contributed \$8.8 billion to Kentucky's economy. Out-of-state visitors contributed more than \$5.6 billion of the total expenditures — nearly two out of every three travel dollars spent in Kentucky.

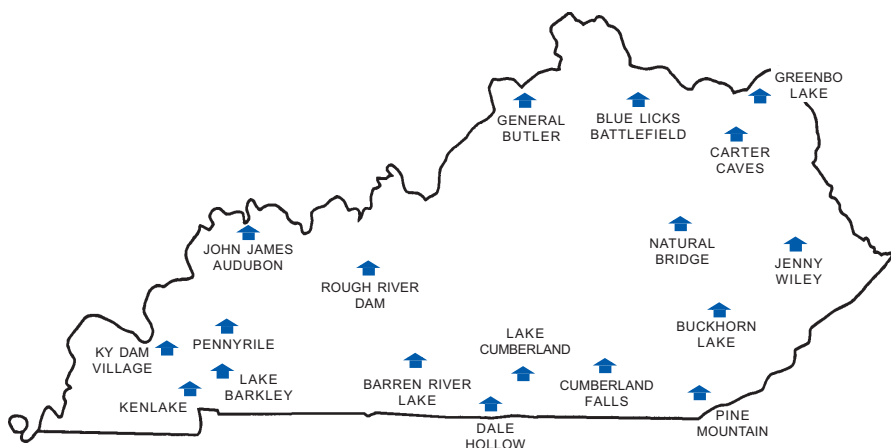
There are more than 10,000 businesses across the state directly serving visitors. These include hotels, motels, resorts, bed & breakfasts, restaurants, campgrounds, marinas, museums, historic sites, race tracks and other attractions. The industry generated \$140 million in tax revenues to local governments and \$777 million to state government, for a total tax impact of \$917 million. In 2000, expenditures in the travel and tourism industry resulted in the equivalent of 163,486 full-time, year-round jobs, making it Kentucky's second largest private employer.

For a free *Kentucky Great Getaway Guide*, highway map and Kentucky Discount Coupon Brochure, call 1.800.225.TRIP (8747), or write:

Kentucky Travel
Dept. KVG
P.O. Box 2011
Frankfort, KY 40601

Obtain state park information at 1.800.255.PARK (7275). Visit the Kentucky Travel Information website at www.kentuckytourism.com.

State Parks with Overnight Lodge & Cottage Accommodations



Kentucky Resort Parks

Eastern Kentucky

Buckhorn Lake Resort, Hazard; Carter Caves Resort, Olive Hill; Cumberland Falls Resort, Corbin; Greenbo Lake Resort, Greenup; Natural Bridge Resort, Slade; Pine Mountain Resort, Pineville.

North Central Kentucky

General Butler Resort, Carrollton; Rough River Dam Resort, Falls of Rough; Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort, Mt. Olivet.

South Central Kentucky

Barren River Lake Resort, Lucas; Dale Hollow Lake Resort, Burkesville; Lake Cumberland Resort, Jamestown.

Western Kentucky

Kenlake Resort, Hardin; Kentucky Dam Village Resort, Gilbertsville; Lake Barkley Resort, Cadiz; Pennyrile Forest Resort, Dawson Springs.



Kentucky's vibrant and diverse arts environment significantly enhances the quality of life and brings economic vitality to local communities throughout the Commonwealth. Recent economic impact studies report that the infrastructure of performing arts centers in twelve different cities have well surpassed the million mark for attendance at arts-related events. Total earned income for working artists, employees of performing arts centers and arts organizations was \$77.4 million.

The Kentucky Center for the Arts, located in Louisville, is home to the Louisville Orchestra, Kentucky Opera and the Louisville Ballet and presents a series of Broadway touring productions. Actors Theatre, also in Louisville, is home to the prestigious Humana Festival of New American Plays. In Lexington, the Singletary Center for the Arts is home to the Lexington Philharmonic and the Lexington Opera House hosts the Lexington Ballet. Both venues present a variety of theatre, dance and musical productions. Other arts centers that produce and present the performing arts are Appalshop, Whitesburg; Carnegie Center for the Arts, Covington; Capitol Arts Center, Bowling Green; Center for Rural Development, Somerset; Fine Arts Center, Henderson; Center for the Arts, Madisonville; Mountain Arts Center, Prestonsburg; Paramount Arts Center, Ashland; and

RiverPark Center, Owensboro. Four Rivers Performing Arts Center is scheduled to begin construction in Paducah this year.

The visual arts are alive and well with museums, galleries and/or supporting arts organizations in every major city, midsize city and many small rural communities. Among these are the J. B. Speed Museum and the Louisville Visual Arts Association in Louisville. The Headley Whitney Museum in Lexington is nationally unique in its focus on decorative arts. In Owensboro, the Museum of Fine Art is noted for its extensive collection of American art.

**Actors Theatre, also
in Louisville, is home
to the prestigious
Humana Festival of
New American Plays**

Folk arts and traditional and contemporary crafts are important to the cultural identity and entrepreneurial successes associated with the arts in Kentucky. The Kentucky Art and Craft Foundation represents artisans from throughout the state and the Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen hosts one of the top national craft fairs in Berea in the spring and fall of each year. Paducah is home to the Museum of American Quilter's Society, which houses the largest collection of art quilts in the world. The Folk Arts Center in Morehead is a state of the art facility specializing in the indigenous art of Kentucky.

For more information about the state of the arts and cultural programming in Kentucky, visit the Kentucky Arts Council website at www.kyarts.org, or contact:

The Kentucky Arts Council
Old Capitol Annex
300 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601-1950
Toll Free @ 1.888.833.ARTS
Fax: 502.564.2839
www.kyarts.org

Kentucky's first human inhabitants were descendants of prehistoric peoples who migrated from Asia over an arctic land bridge to North America as long as 30,000 years ago. Modern archaeologists classify Kentucky's prehistoric past into six cultures, which spanned from 13,000 BC to 1,650 AD. These cultures were the Paleo-Indian culture; the Archaic culture; the Woodland culture; the Adena culture; the Mississippian culture; and the Fort Ancient culture.

Daniel Boone visited Kentucky in 1767 and in 1769.

From the end of the Fort Ancient culture in about 1650 until the arrival of the first white settlers, Shawnee tribes from north of the Ohio River and the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes from south of the Cumberland River fought for control of the "Great Meadow." During this time, no Indian nation held possession of the land that would eventually become Kentucky.

During the second half of the 17th century, European explorers – French, Spanish, and English – began entering the region, and by 1749 land companies were being formed to survey Kentucky and stake claims. Dr. Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist led the first surveying parties into Kentucky in 1750 and 1751, respectively, but the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 delayed further exploration of the state for over a decade.

With a party of hunters led by John Finley, Daniel Boone returned to Kentucky for a two-year exploration of the region. By the time Simon Kenton ventured into northern Kentucky in 1771, a stream of traders, surveyors and settlers was moving westward from Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, eager to find new land and new fortunes. Fort Boonesborough was established in 1775, and many other settlements were created soon after. With the advent of the American Revolution, British-inspired Indian attacks continually plagued these pioneer settlements. The last major Indian raid in Kentucky occurred at the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782, although small skirmishes and raids would continue until 1813.

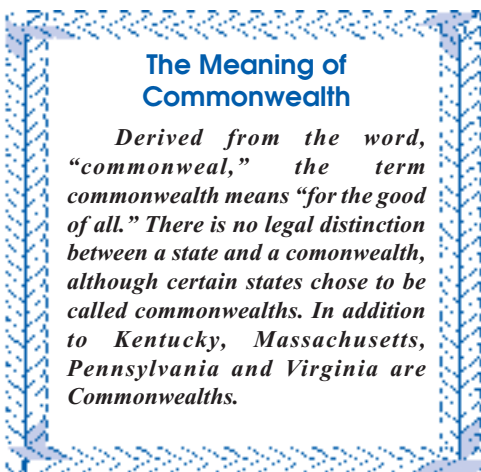
Kentucky was originally declared to be a part of Virginia and was made a separate county of that state in 1776. Soon after the end of the American Revolution, a separation movement began in Kentucky. In 1792, after nine conventions to discuss the separation, Kentucky was made a separate state and was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state and Isaac Shelby was chosen as the first governor. Kentucky's first constitution was drafted in April and May of that year (the constitution was rewritten in 1800 and again in 1850 and 1891). Frankfort was chosen to be the site of the state capital.

In 1774, James Harrod constructed the first permanent settlement in Kentucky at Fort Harrod, the site of present-day Harrodsburg.

The new state prospered and agriculture became the economic mainstay for the Commonwealth. Burley tobacco had become Kentucky's primary cash crop by 1787. Kentucky was also a leading producer of the world's hemp supply, used for making rope and fiber products until jute became popular in the early 1900s. Corn also became an important crop for Kentucky at that time.

In 1818, the western-most region of the state was annexed, following its purchase from the Chickasaw Indians.

Between 1800 and 1860, Kentucky's political leadership gave the state influence in national circles. John Cabell Breckinridge and Richard M. Johnson both served as Vice President; John Breckinridge was the first federal cabinet level member from west of the Appalachians. President Zachary Taylor, although not a Kentuckian by birth, lived in the state many years; and the "Great Pacificator," three-time presidential candidate Henry Clay, gained fame for his compromises designed to avert conflict. The state's cultural advancement gained Lexington its title as "the Athens of the West."



Derived from the word, "commonweal," the term commonwealth means "for the good of all." There is no legal distinction between a state and a commonwealth, although certain states chose to be called commonwealths. In addition to Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia are Commonwealths.

With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the state was torn apart by conflicting loyalties. Although Kentucky officially declared itself a neutral state and never seceded from the Union, its strategic potential was quickly recognized by both the Union and Confederate governments, and recruiting was conducted openly by forces for both sides. A Confederate government existed for a brief time at Bowling Green. Both sides staged invasions of the state, and by the war's end, Kentucky had supplied about 86,000 troops to the South. Ironically, south-central Kentucky was the birthplace of both the Union president, Abraham Lincoln, and the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis, further enhancing the state's dualistic role in the Civil War. Kentucky's most violent Civil War conflict took place near Perryville on October 8, 1862. The battle cost 1,300 dead and 5,400 wounded and ended the Confederacy's advance into Kentucky.

Turmoil due to economic instability and social problems hampered the state's progress from the end of the Civil War well into the early 20th century. Large-scale coal mining in eastern Kentucky's mountains began in the early 1900s as the railroads penetrated the previously isolated area. After periods of major labor conflicts during the 1930s and fluctuation in the demand for coal, the industry achieved an important place in the Kentucky economy, and Kentucky became one of the nation's leading coal-producing states. Recently, however, there has been a decline in the state's coal production. During the late 1950s, Kentucky emerged as an industrial state. Today, manufacturing is Kentucky's largest industry group.



State Tree

Tulip Poplar

State Flower

Goldenrod

State Bird

Cardinal

State Song

“My Old Kentucky Home”

by Stephen Collins Foster

State Bluegrass Song

“Blue Moon of Kentucky”

by Bill Monroe

State Fish

Kentucky Bass

State Gemstone

Kentucky Pearl

State Wild Animal

Grey Squirrel



MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

Stephen Collins Foster

1853

Kentucky adopted “My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night” as its state song in 1928. The phrase “the darkies are gay” has since been replaced with “the people are gay.” The inspiration for the song may have been Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin, published in 1851. Foster’s first draft in his song workbook is entitled “Poor Uncle Tome, Good Night.”

Verse 1:

The sun shines bright on my old Kentucky home
 ’Tis summer, the people are gay
The corn top’s ripe and the meadow’s in bloom
 While the birds make music all the day
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor
 All merry, all happy and bright
By ‘n by hard times come a-knocking at the door
 Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus:

Weep no more my lady,

oh weep no more today.

We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,

for the old Kentucky home far away.

Verse 2:

They hunt no more for the ‘possum and the coon,
 On meadow, the hill and the shore,
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,
 On the bench by that old cabin door.
The day goes by like a shadow o’er the heart,
 With sorrow where all was delight.
The time has come when the people have to part,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus:

Verse 3:

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
 Wherever the poor folks may go
A few more days and the trouble will end,
 In the field where sugar-canes may grow.
A few more days till we totter on the road,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus:

NOTABLE KENTUCKIANS

The women and men listed here reflect diverse social, cultural and educational backgrounds. Native Kentuckians are listed as well as persons born elsewhere but having deep roots in the state. Many notable Kentuckians are not included in this listing due to the limited scope we can encompass in a small publication such as this. It is not intended to diminish the importance of any persons not listed.

*Persons not born in Kentucky

African Americans

William Wells Brown (1814-1884) Abolitionist, novelist, historian.

George Washington Buckner (1855-1943) Physician, diplomat, first African American appointed diplomat to a foreign country (Liberia), 1913-15.

Garrett Morgan (1877-1963) Inventor, patented the gas mask, 1914, and an electric-light traffic signal, 1923.

Alice Dunnigan (1906-1983) Journalist, civil rights leader, first black female correspondent for Congress and the White House.

Lyman Johnson (1906-1977) Civil rights leader, educator.

Lionel Hampton (1908-) Musician, jazz great, big band leader.

Whitney M. Young, Jr. (1921-1971) National civil rights leader, social reformer, recipient of a Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1969.

Georgia Powers (1923-) Kentucky's first female African-American state senator.

Moneta J. Sleet, Jr. (1926-1996) First African-American to win Pulitzer Prize in photography, 1969.

Muhammed Ali (1942-) Three-time world heavyweight champion, international celebrity.

Ed Hamilton (1947-) Sculptor "The Spirit of Freedom" in Washington, D.C., and others.

Artists, Authors, Journalists, Playwrights

*John James Audubon** (1785-1851) Naturalist and illustrator of birds.

Henry Watterson (1840-1921) Editor, Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, 1918.

Thomas D. Clark (1903 -) Historian Laureate of Kentucky.

Robert Penn Warren (1905-1989) First U.S. Poet Laureate, novelist, essayist, three-time Pulitzer Prize winner in prose and poetry.

*James Still** (1906-2001) Author, "River of Earth," 1940 and others.

John Ed Pearce (1919-) Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist.

Helen Thomas (1920-) Journalist, dean of the White House press corps for 40 years, covering eight presidents.

Harry Caudill (1922-1990) Author, "Night Comes to the Cumberland," and others, Appalachian historian and social critic.

Wendell Berry (1934-) Essayist, novelist, poet, environmentalist.

Diane Sawyer (1945-) Journalist, television correspondent.

Marsha Norman (1947-) Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, 1983 "night, Mother."

Bob Edwards, Broadcast journalist, host of NPR's "Morning Edition" since 1979.

Entertainers, Musicians, Athletes

Bill Monroe (1911-1996) "The Father of Bluegrass Music."

Rosemary Clooney (1928-) Singing star of radio, movies and television.

Loretta Lynn (1935-) Country singer, songwriter.

Tom T. Hall (1936-) Country singer, songwriter.

The Everly Brothers, Don (1937-) and *Phil* (1939-) Country, pop and rockabilly singers.

The Judds, Naomi (1946-), *Wynonna* (1964-) and *Ashley** (1968) Country singers and actress.

Mary T. Meagher (1964-) Swimmer, winner of three gold medals at the 1984 Olympic Games.

Explorers and Pioneers

*Dr. Thomas Walker** (1715-1794) Physician, explorer, led the first documented English expedition through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky in 1750.

*Daniel Boone** (1734-1820) Early explorer of Kentucky and founder of Boonesborough.

*James Harrod** (1742-1793) Pioneer settler, established the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, Harrodsburg, 1774.

*George Rogers Clark** (1752-1818) Soldier, pioneer, established Ft. Jefferson on the Ohio River.

Inventors, Physicians, and Scientists

*Ephraim McDowell** (1771-1830) Surgeon, performed first successful surgical removal of an ovarian tumor, 1809.

Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-1945) Biologist, Nobel Prize winner in medicine for genetic research, 1933.

Phillip A. Sharp (1944-) Nobel Prize winner for the discovery of split genes and for genetic research, 1993.

Political and Social Leaders

Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) 12th president of the United States.

Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) 16th president of the United States, 1861-1865.

Cassius Marcellus Clay (1810-1903) Emancipationist, diplomat, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, 1861 and 1863-69.

Laura Clay (1849-1941) Women's rights advocate, suffragist.

Madeline McDowell Breckinridge (1872-1920) social reformer and charitable leader, women's suffragist.

Frederick M. Vinson (1890-1953) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1946-53.

A. B. "Happy" Chandler (1898-1991) Governor of Kentucky, 1935-39, 1950-55, National Commissioner of Baseball.

Wendell Ford (1924-) Governor of Kentucky, 1971-74, U. S. Senator, 1974-1998, serving 24 years (longer than any Kentucky senator).

Martha Layne Collins (1936-) Kentucky's first female governor, 1983-87.

TRADITIONALLY KENTUCKY

The Thoroughbred Industry

The Thoroughbred is a breed of horse whose origins can be traced to three foundation stallions of the mid-18th century. The Thoroughbred is deeply rooted in Kentucky's public image, tradition and economy. The sale of Thoroughbreds amounts to a multi-billion-dollar industry in the state. Central Kentucky holds the world's greatest concentration of Thoroughbred breeding farms, and the Lexington-Fayette County area serves as the world's foremost center for financial, accounting and legal services for the Thoroughbred.

Of the 32,319 thoroughbred horses foaled in the U.S. in 1998, over 9,400 were foaled in Kentucky. Thoroughbreds are known as foals until their first birthday, which, incidentally, is recorded as January 1 of the year they are foaled for Thoroughbreds born north of the equator, regardless of the actual date of birth. The breeding season is usually timed to produce foals in the spring of the year; the gestation period is 11 months. The animal is known as a weanling after separation from its mother, or broodmare, and a yearling after its first New Year's Day. On the following January the first, it becomes a two-year-old and is eligible to race.

Thoroughbred racing generates tremendous enthusiasm in Kentucky. Five Thoroughbred racetracks operate in the state: Churchill Downs at Louisville, Ellis Park at Henderson, Keeneland Race Course at Lexington, Kentucky Downs in Franklin and Turfway Park at Florence. Attendance at these five tracks during the 273 racing days allotted in 1999 was nearly 2.2 million and the amount of money bet (known as the pari-mutuel handle) totaled over \$993 million. The purses, or the amount of money divided among the owners of the winning horses, totaled almost \$77.2 million. Thoroughbred racing tracks generated more than \$18.8 million in tax revenues to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1999. Employment in Kentucky's racing industry in 1999 was 28,725.

Two primary Thoroughbred sales companies operate in Lexington: Keeneland Association and Fasig-Tipton Kentucky, Inc. In 1999, 4,299 yearlings were sold at auction in Kentucky for a total of more than \$345.8 million. The record-highest price ever paid for a yearling at auction was set in 1985 – a bid of \$13.1 million.

Many aspects of the Thoroughbred industry are highlighted at Kentucky's institutional tribute to the horse, the Kentucky Horse Park, located in Lexington. The Horse Park features the International Museum of the Horse, exhibits on the horse and its relationship to man, a walking farm tour, and various equine-related events and shows, including the world-famous Rolex Kentucky International Three Day Event.

For more information on the Thoroughbred horse industry in Kentucky, contact:

Kentucky Thoroughbred
Association, Inc.
1718 Alexandria Drive
P.O. Box 4040
Lexington, KY 40511
606.278.6004

Harness racing is enjoyed at the Red Mile Harness Track in Lexington; Thunder Ridge Racing and Entertainment Complex in Prestonsburg; and Bluegrass Downs at Paducah. There were 75 racing days for harness racing in 1999 and attendance at the tracks was 86,905.



The Kentucky Derby

The Kentucky Derby is the quintessential Kentucky holiday, patterned after the Epsom Derby held since 1780 at Epsom Downs in Surrey, England. The first Kentucky Derby was held May 17, 1875, at Churchill Downs in Louisville and was won by the horse, Aristides.

Now held annually at Churchill Downs on the first Saturday in May, the 1 1/4-mile race for three-year-olds is considered the most prestigious Thoroughbred horse race in America. It is the first race in racing's Triple Crown, which also includes the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Kentuckians otherwise indifferent to Thoroughbred horse racing get into the Derby spirit by attending one of the many Derby parties held throughout the state. A two-week-long festival featuring a fireworks extravaganza, concerts, a balloon race, mini-marathon, a bicycle race, a steamboat race, and the Pegasus Parade precedes the race in Louisville. Approximately 1.5 million attend the festival. The actual running of the Kentucky Derby attracts over 140,000 attendees, and millions watch the event on television.

Bourbon

Bourbon whiskey was developed in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1789 by the Reverend Elijah Craig, a Baptist minister. The drink takes its name from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where in 1790 Jacob Spears produced what was considered to be the finest alcoholic beverage on the frontier.

Spears mixed corn with rye and added malt for fermentation. That closely resembles the process distillers use today. Legally, bourbon must contain at least 51 percent corn (but may contain up to 90 percent), oak barrels for at least 24 months, proof (80 percent alcohol) or less. Once the process was developed, it preferred to distill whiskey instead of typical pioneer trail cart could or the equivalent of 12 bushels when



must be stored in unused charred and must not be more than 160 than 80 proof (40 percent alcohol). was easy to see why farmers marketing their dried grain. A transport four bushels of dried corn distilled into whiskey.

Kentucky is one of the largest This is due to Kentucky's limestone purest and most suitable for producing the beverage. Surprisingly, bourbon, which has an amber brown color in its final form, is perfectly clear just after it has been distilled. It takes its color and some of its flavor from aging in charred oak barrels.

Tobacco

Tobacco has always been important to the Kentucky economy, and Kentucky has been the nation's major burley-producing state for over a century. Widespread cultivation of burley originated when two southern Ohio farmers discovered some tobacco plants that were slightly deficient in green coloring. Just three years later this new "white burley" won first and second prizes at the St. Louis Fair in 1867. This new variety could be harvested and cured more rapidly than the older tobacco varieties and thus could be brought to the market earlier. Consequently, white burley production spread rapidly, especially in the Bluegrass region.

In addition to burley, Kentucky produces significant quantities of other types of tobacco: Eastern District fire-cured; Western District fire-cured; One Sucker, a dark, air-cured tobacco; and Green River, a dark, air-cured tobacco grown only in western Kentucky near Owensboro.

Kentucky Bluegrass

The scientific name for bluegrass is *Poa pratensis* L. No one is exactly sure where "Kentucky bluegrass" originated. Varieties of bluegrass grow as far north as the Arctic Circle. Reports exist that the pioneers found it growing in Kentucky when they crossed the Appalachian Mountains. Gradually, the bluegrass seed industry grew in Kentucky as traders asked for seed from some of the "bluegrass from Kentucky" and the name Kentucky bluegrass was born.

Actually, bluegrass isn't really blue; it's green. Although, in the spring the bluegrass produces bluish purple buds. The bluish color is particularly prominent when the wind ripples through large fields of the plant.

Kentucky is called the Bluegrass State and Bluegrass music takes its name from the region – one of the areas where it originated.

Handmade Crafts

Kentucky is synonymous with the word “craft.” In the state’s early history, quilts, baskets, pottery, furniture, metal tools, wooden utensils and other handmade goods were essential to everyday living. Coupled with a sensitivity to “Made in America” products, these same crafts are collected and admired for their beauty, technical achievement and individuality. This long-standing craft tradition has supported Kentucky’s reputation as a state known for quality crafts and has given impetus to a marketing effort that is unmatched in the country.

Since 1981, the Craft Marketing Program’s mission has been to expand the state’s craft industry, create an economically viable environment for craft entrepreneurs, preserve the state’s craft traditions and generate public awareness through education. This nationally recognized program in the Kentucky Arts Council of the Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet, is used as a model by other states.

The Program provides assistance to Kentucky residents, individuals or groups wanting to develop as craft professionals through economic opportunities and training, to other outside entities (e.g., craft retailers, craft and art organizations, community and government agencies), and the general public. Juried members have an opportunity to participate in wholesale and

retail venues, such as the New York International Gift Fair; Kentucky Crafted: The Market; Governor’s Derby Breakfast; and a statewide crafts guide, “A Sampler of Kentucky Art and Craft.”

The Sampler guide was

compiled to promote cultural heritage tourism and introduce persons to artisans across the state whose art reflects the culture, folklore and entrepreneurial spirit of the Commonwealth. You may obtain guides and brochures by ordering them via e-mail or by downloading them and viewing from your computer. See www.kytourism.com.

Kentucky crafts, once sold at church bazaars, flea markets or souvenir stands, are now available in museums, galleries and retail shops around the world. Kentucky craftspeople can be found working in their shops or studios, many of which are located in their homes. Berea was designated by the Kentucky legislature as “The Craft Capital of

Kentucky.” However, every region of the state features unique, time-honored, traditional crafts, exciting contemporary work and innovative folk art. Kentucky crafts are some of the nation’s finest. For more information on purchasing Kentucky crafts and/or about the Program, contact:



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KENTUCKY GOVERNMENT

State Government

Kentucky's Constitution provides for three branches of state government: the executive, the legislative and the judicial.

Executive Branch

The Governor is the chief executive of the state. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor are elected to jointly serve a four-year term. Other constitutional officers, also elected to four-year terms, are the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Auditor of Public Accounts and three members of the Railroad Commission. All officials are eligible for election to the next succeeding term. The gubernatorial election held in 1999 was the first time the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were allowed to run for a succeeding term.

Executive policy is directed through 14 cabinets. The executive branch also includes a number of independent agencies and regulatory commissions.

Legislative Branch

The Kentucky General Assembly, or legislature, is composed of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 38 members elected to four-year terms, and the House has 100 representatives elected to two-year terms. Every two years, all representatives and half of the senators are elected. The General Assembly meets annually. The Governor may call the legislature into special session to consider specific matters.

Judicial Branch

Kentucky's Judicial Branch of government is composed of four levels of courts. District Courts sit in each county and decide the vast majority of legal matters in the state. The District Courts have jurisdiction over trials in civil cases involving not more than \$4,000, probate of wills, administration of estates and trusts, misdemeanors (punishable by one year or less of confinement), traffic offenses, violations of county or city ordinances or codes, examining trials for persons charged with felonies, determination of jailing of arrestees and their release on bond, and offenses charged to juveniles. District Courts also decide small claims of up to \$1,500 without a jury and usually without attorneys.

In some counties District Courts also include Family Courts. These courts handle juvenile cases.

Circuit Courts sit in each county and hear all civil cases involving more than \$4,000, contests over wills, titles to real estate, contracts, injuries to persons and property, divorces, adoptions, felonies (with punishment up to and including death), and probation cases. Circuit Courts also issue injunctions, impanel and charge grand juries in investigations and indictments, and hear appeals from District Courts in civil, juvenile and criminal matters.

The Kentucky Supreme Court, the state's court of last resort, is composed of a chief justice and six associate justices. It normally sits in Frankfort, but occasionally sits at other locations. The State Supreme Court reviews all judgments of Circuit Courts that impose sentences of death or imprisonment of 20 years or more. The Court hears other appeals at its discretion, usually selecting only those cases with statewide significance and precedential value. The Court also governs the admission and discipline of attorneys in Kentucky legal practice. All judges in the Kentucky courts system must be attorneys. District judges are elected to four-year terms and all others are elected to terms of eight years.

Counties

Counties are the basic unit of government in Kentucky, encompassing the entire territory of the state, including the areas inside of incorporated cities. Kentucky counties are not divided into townships. The state has 120 counties, the third largest number in the U.S., following Texas (254 counties) and Georgia (158 counties). Lexington-Fayette Urban County and Louisville/Jefferson County have all of their county and municipal government functions and services merged into a single urban-county government.

The elected chief executive of the county is the county judge-executive, who has no judicial powers. Other elected county officers include the sheriff, county court clerk, jailer, coroner and surveyor. County officials are elected to four-year terms and can serve consecutive terms of office. The county legislative body is the fiscal court. It is composed of the county judge-executive as presiding officer and from three to eight magistrates elected by districts (103 counties) or three commissioners elected at large (16 counties).

Cities

Cities in Kentucky encompass only those areas within the corporate limits. Towns are not incorporated in Kentucky. Kentucky's incorporated cities are divided into six classes, based upon population size. Cities in each class are required by state laws to provide certain levels of services and to perform specified governmental functions. The class of a city can be changed only by the state legislature.

Kentucky's only city of the first class, Louisville, is governed by a mayor, elected to a four-year term and a board of twelve aldermen, elected by ward for two-year terms. All elected city officials can serve consecutive terms of office.

Area Development Districts

The Area Development Districts are statutory groupings of Kentucky counties into multi-county planning districts. Kentucky's 15 districts provide technical planning and assistance to cities and counties and serve as local clearinghouses for federal funding programs.



Kentucky's State Capitol Building at Frankfort

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